

apart, but are doubtless distinct. *P. v. alabamensis* and another variety, with decidedly wider umbilicus, but still unnamed, replace typical *vannostrandi* in Alabama. Neither is so distinct as to be startling.

Polygyra fallax is common in southeastern Pennsylvania, and extends south to the Carolinas at least. Specimens taken by Messrs. Henderson, Walker, Clapp and myself at Smith's Island, Cape Fear, are much smaller than Pennsylvanian shells. In the western part of the Ozark region the closely related and still smaller *P. cragini* (Call) occurs, being widely separated from all parts of the range of *P. fallax*.

When collecting fossils in Florida in 1900, Mr. C. W. Johnson found a peculiar variety which seems referable to *fallax*, and which I think is worthy of a name.

Polygyra fallax goniosoma n. subsp. The shell differs from *P. fallax* by being distinctly or strongly angular in front, the angle being situated high on the whorl. Sculpture of rib-striæ stronger above the angle, the striæ becoming smaller below it, and usually more numerous by intercalation of striæ. Aperture as in *fallax*, the outer lip retreating, outer lip-tooth broad and deeply placed, basal tooth buttressed on the columella side, parietal tooth angularly bent.

Alt. 7, diam. 12.4 mm.; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Alt. 6.2, diam. 10.3 mm.; whorls $5\frac{1}{3}$.

Blountstown, Calhoun Co., Florida, under oak logs in oak and pine woods, collected by C. W. Johnson, 1900. Cotypes no. 77948 A. N. S. P.

This form may possibly be referable to *P. vannostrandi*, but in the number of whorls it agrees better with *P. fallax*.

MOLLUSCA FROM NORTHERN NEW MEXICO.

BY JUNIUS HENDERSON.

In 1910, while engaged in ethno-zoological work for the School of American Archæology, at its summer camp in the canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles, about thirty-five miles northwest of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and also in the near-by Jemez Mountains, near Valle Grande, I collected the following species of mollusks:

Ashmunella ashmuni Dall. Abundant at Rito. A few immature specimens from the mountain locality may possibly be the variety *robusta* Pils. The Rito is not a great distance from Bland, the type locality of *ashmuni*, and *robusta* was described as from "Jemez Mountains near Bland, New Mexico, at higher elevations than *ashmuni*."

Oreohelix strigosa depressa Ckll. Three dead specimens at the mountain locality.

Pupilla muscorum L. One at the Rito.

Pupilla blandi Morse. Abundant at both the Rito and the mountain locality.

Bifidaria pellucida parvidens Sterki. One at the mountain locality. Identified by Prof. Cockerell.

(*Vertigo coloradensis basidens* P. & V. Though the type locality is Bland, N. M., none were found at the Rito.)

Cochlicopa lubrica Müller. Common at the Rito.

Vallonia cyclophorella Ancy. Abundant at the Rito and common at the mountain locality.

Vitrina alaskana Dall. Three dead ones at the mountain locality and four at the Rito.

Euconulus trochiformis alaskensis Pils. Common at the Rito and one at the mountain locality.

Zonitoides arborea Say. Abundant at the Rito and common at the mountain locality.

Pyramidula shimckii cockerelli Pils. Only two at the summer camp at the Rito, but abundant two miles above.

Succinea avara Say. One at the Rito.

With the exception of *Ashmunella* and *Bifidaria*, it will be noticed that this is the fauna common in the mountainous portions of Colorado, in similar situations. It would be interesting to know how far north *Ashmunella* extends, which could be determined by an examination of the Rio Grande Valley and adjacent mountains from Buckman northward into Colorado.

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